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battle." This statement was based on experience in the Revolutionary War and has been more than proved in all the wars since. Yet America it just awakening! W. S. Rusk.

CIVILIZATION AND CLIMATE. By Elsworth Huntington. New Haven: Yale University Press. $2.50 net.

In efforts to explain the growth of civilization writers like Buckle have recognized the importance of climate in determining or limiting human activities, but few if any writers of this type have gone beyond the realm of descriptive accounts and attempted to establish any scientific relation between the climate of any region and the civilization which has developed in that region. Professor Huntington has made a scientific attempt to discover the importance of the climatic factor in civilization as other authors have attempted to estimate or evaluate the influence of race, religion, or education as a cultural factor. The fundamental hypothesis of the author, as stated in his own words, is this: "To-day a certain peculiar type of climate prevails wherever civilization is high. In the past the same type seems to have prevailed wherever a great civilization arose Therefore, such a climate seems to be a necessary condition of great progress." A climate of this type giving the necessary climatic stimulus would be one, roughly speaking, without undue extremes of seasonal temperature, either hot or cold, without deficiency or excess of humidity, combined with moderate changes in temperature from day to day. The author distinctly disclaims the intent to ignore other factors in civilization than that of climate. He simply urges that climate be accorded its due position along with the rest. Neither does he maintain that an ideal climate is the cause of a high civilization, for he clearly avers that the cause of a high civilization (in distinction from a conditioning element) is far deeper than the fact of climate.

Two lines of investigation are followed to prove the climatic hypothesis. One is by the study of the influence of present climatic activities upon human activities. Part of the material for this line of investigation is found in the records of 500 factory operatives in Connecticut cities, 3000 or 4000 factory operatives in Southern cities, and over 1700 students at the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis and the Military Academy at West Point. The efficiency of these factory operatives and students was found to vary with climatic conditions. From the various sources a map is constructed which shows the distribution of climatic energy or the climatic conditions under which men are most active and efficient in their work, both physical and mental. This map showing the distribution of climatic energy is compared with a map showing the present distribution of civilization and the regions of great climatic energy and stimulus are seen to correspond in a remarkable way with the regions showing the most developed civilization.

The second line of approach to test the climatic hypothesis of civilization is the study of the past. Differences between the present distribution of climatic energy and that of the past are said to be caused by the shifting of the climatic zones which in turn is caused largely by variations in the location of the storm belt. This is a vital point of criticism, as the author readily admits; for students are not yet agreed as to the reality of climatic changes. Until this supposition of climatic change is more definitely established the climatic hypothesis of civilization must remain in doubt.

A wealth of material has been collected by the author to support the thesis of the book. This varies considerably in value. At certain points there are not enough definitely determined facts to make all the links of the chain of evidence equally strong. The author frankly recognizes this and admits the provisional character of his conclusions. Yet there is enough material tending to show the probability of the conclusions reached to warrant the most thoughtful consideration. Even if man is more dependent upon nature than he first thought, the scientific realization of that fact, as Professor Huntington points out, is the first step towards freedom. JAMES G. STEVENS.

THE STOIC PHILOSOPHY (Conway Memorial Lecture). By Gilbert Murray. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1915. Pp. 74.

Whether interested in philosophy or literature, religion or ethics, personal religion or social, the fairly cultured general